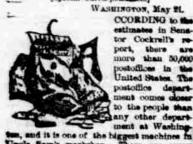
UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

HOW MILLIONS OF LETTERS ARE CARRIED THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

President's Letters and the Mail of agressmen-Uncle Sam's Postage. Stamps-Postal Savings Banks.



tor Cockrell's re port, there are more than 50,000 to the people any other department as Washing

ment at Washinger, and it is one of the biggest machines in sole ban's workshop. There are every Unole Sam's workshop. There are every year about 50,000,000,000 letters posted in the world, and of these America posts more than my other nation. England posts every year about 700,000,000 letters, and America 2,500,000,000 letters, or four letters to every man, woman and shild in the country. The Japanese are great writers, and they mail every year nearly 100,000,000 letters, and the Japanese postofiles is an offshoot of the American

Japan got its postoffices through a man magned Bryan, who was a clerk in the post-office department at Washington, but who woke ens morning to find himself out of a postion. He decided to go to Japan and to hanguingto the American postal service there. He went, and shough the foreign element of the country was against him, he susceeded in getting the Japanese government to make the trial. Mr. Bryan imported the best of machinery. He established posterious over the country, and his work was a micross from the start. He made a nice thing set of it too, and he is now back at Washington worth a fortune. The nest egg of this he got in Japan, but the built of it he made in speculation since he returned from Japan got its postoffices through a me in speculation since he returned from there. He is now making about \$100,000 year, is mixed up with many of the new inentions of the country, and everything he ems to prosper.

regulates of course the mails of the United States. It is a big white marble building which seems to be turned wrong side first, and which looks more like a prison than a workshop. Guards stand as its doors, and yes have to pass through telegraph offices in going into it. The city postoffice of Wash-ington is entirely assessed. gion is entirely separated from it, and the stal arrangements of the capital are connected with it no more than are those of Cleveland and New York.

The city postoffice of Washington has as

big a business as many cities three, four and five times its size. It ranks third among the cities of the United States in pestal business, and about 70,000 letters pass through it every day. The president gets an average of nearly 20,000 a day, and by this I mean the presisent and his chief clerks, the cabinet minis ters. Seventy per cent, of the letters re-ceived here are on government business, and Washington sends out more letters than she

The Capitol fills a mail car or so every day, and then they cart the letters and docu-ments away from the halls of congress by the wagon load. On some days there are 2,000 sacks sent away, and the speeches on the tartif which will be sent out this merion will fill thousands of sacks.

Congressmen as a rule receive thirty or forty letters a day, and the mail of some of runs tuto the hundreds. Se



PATTING OFF POSTOFFICE SEPLOSING. en answer all their letters, and some

ad out replies to them on the type writer. of certain congressmen who get up at oak to write letters before breakfest Tes are more certain of getting an answer from a politician, as a rule, than from a plot friend, and a congressman who does not answer his letters rarely gets a second torus. The congressional mail was increased greatly when Cleveland was inaugurated, and has upon begs of office seeking mail came in. These have now dropped off, and the average is about the same as it was during the Republican administrations.

Washington is talking of a new postoffice uliding, and a fine city postoffice will probbe constructed. At present the city
office is kept in a rented building, and it se cramped and dirty. The mail is carried in Washington in red wagons which look files ane, and the heaviest mail of Wash About 2,000 letters a day are received from postunasters of the country by the post-ter general, and the mail for the pession menter general, and the mail for the passion become runs into the thousands a day. In writing to the government to is never nece-mely to send a stamp for a reply. Uncle flow juys lets own postage, and he sends has during the composition of the sends has allowers out in plantly envelopes. These en-welopes have a piece of printing on the cer-mer, mying that a heavy fine will be imposed on any person who nees them for other than effects business, and when stamps are sent to the servernment they are returned. In the the government they are returned. In the does nothing else but return stamps to the nelone them with a circular, puts them is a

penalty anvelope and sends them back.

The dead letters that come to Washington also make up a big part of our mail, and flague are 5,000,000 pieces of dead latter matfor received every year. Sixteen shousing letters and packages come into this dead let-ter office every day, and it takes 106 clerks to bandle them. It takes elseen clarks to open the letters, and they have no right to read the letters they open. They merely cut open the envelope and lay the letters on a pile for others to read. There is lots of money in these letters, and last year over \$20,000 was found to them. Of this, \$6,000 could not be etered to the owners, for want of directions,

and Uncle Sam gets \$5,000 or \$6,000 in this Among the most curious things about the perfect business at Washington are the dead letter auctions. Ever so often the tions are very curious. The pieces are put up according to catalogue and are sold to the bers of the articles were evidently inents a package, and the total assets of the One of the most important improvemen

one or the most knjon sant improvements in the greets service is the parcel post arrangement which we now have for Canada and Mexico. Articles of all kinds are admitted to the south, provided that they are so put up that they can be examined by the customs officers. It is the easiest thing in the world new to able parcels from the Dead Letter Auctious-Postal Cards and the world now to ship parcels from the United States to these countries, and it is probable that this parcel post will be ex-tended to Central and South America and the West Indies. Our postal business increases from year to year, and our postal connections now embrace nearly the whole world. We have mail connections with 850,-000,000 people in the Universal Postal union, and a letter can now be sent all over the world for five cents.

world for five cents.

Every steamer that now leaves our ports carries tons of mail, and it is only five days from Sea Francisco to Washington, and about seven days by fast ships from New York to Leadon.

The postal card system his become a world
ten of applications from foreign tourists for some one, the proper person, to conduct them safely through a buffalo hunt and a camping the registing Hanny were studied law and practiced at the bar practiced at the bar practiced at the bar practiced.

The postal card system his become a worldwide institution, and you can now send a postal card to England for two cents. The



OPENING DEAD LETTERS. postoffice department now orders its postal cards by the million, and it will be news to the country that the postal cards are made away from Washington. They are made at away from Washington. They are made at a piace near Albany, and our postage stamps are made by the American Bank Note com-pany, of New York. The postmasters order their stamps through the department at Washington, and their orders are sent from here to the factory. They are filled at the have to the factory. They are filled at the fastery, and the goods are sent direct from there to the postoffices. Neither stamps nor sords are kept in the bulk at Washington, and Uneff Sam gets his work of this kind dome at very low prices. It cost seven cents for 1,000 stamps, and Uncle Sam sells about a billion stamps a year. We use nearly 400,000,000 postal cards a year, and as for the postal noise, millions of dollars are sent through the mails by them. In 1884 more than \$7,000,000 worth of postal noise, average size of the mails. In 1835 \$10,000,000 were sent through the mails in this way, and the average size of the control of the interests of Ward's Natural Science establishment.

Professor Ward's estimate of William F. Cody has known no decrease from that time to this. It is the old story of enthusiastic of his invitation to visit New York by the Union club and the Jeromes, and his reluctance to accept. Ward urged him to go—insisted upon it; Cody should go east in his company, which changed the view of the journey. Finally Cody decided to go, but Ward must wait until Mrs. Cody could make a suit of clothing for the traveler. Mrs. mails. In 1835 \$10,000,000 were sent through the meils in this way, and the average size of the notes was \$1,98. Within the last two years between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 a year have been transmitted, and the average amount has been \$1.57. The postal note is a popular way of sending small amounts, and large amounts go by registered letters as money orders. Several attempts have been made to counterfeit the notes, and a frand was lately discovered. It is too small hove

small interest is paid. A curious thing in the postel system of Great Britain is that the

AUCTION SALE AT DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

her of our postmasters general of the past have favored their inauguration here. Post-

master General Creswell recommended their

Perful Method of Abbreviation.

As a method of Abbreviation.

As a method of abbreviation I would suggest the following style, which I have found very metul. It is simply to write just enough of a word—usually the first half—to magnet the whole, leaving blank spaces to fill up when the speaker has come to some enimportant point. Take, for instance the iffliowing paragraph, which I find in a copy of the Congressional Record lying at hand:

"I have no hesitation in saying that I approve heartily of the principles of the bill.

There no nestation in saying that I approve heartily of the principles of the bill, and in no event shall I oppose it, but I would be also see the amendment of the senator Penssylvania adopted."

The Penssylvania adopted."

"It the reader will take the trouble count."

The reader will take the trouble count.

the latters in each of the foregoing para-

graphs he will find that there are twice as

many in the former as in the latter, and con-

sequently such abbreviation would double a

reporter's ordinary rate of writing. The

estitues are quite as full as those of short-hand, and more suggestive.—J. C. Mosfett in

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, sternly, "If you are not a better boy I shall certainly

have to punish you. See how quiet Willie

get a lickin' when he goes home for striking his little sister."—Tid Bits.

THOMAS J. TODD.

tmasters general can insure the lives of some for sums between \$25 and \$500.

Cody did her best and as speedily as possible, and, so arrayed, the hunter turned his face eastward, little thinking he would return as a scout of the plains no more. He was surprised at the attentions he was lately discovered. It is too small, however, to pay for counterfeiting, and it was originally designed to take the place of frac-tional currency. For three cents anything less than \$5 can be sent, and it cost five cents to send a money order for a similar amount. I am told at the posteffice department that the day will probably come when we will have postal savings banks. In Bryan's postal system of Japan such banks were in-stituted, and a number of the foreign com-

received on his journey and in New York. Everybody, of course, plied him with questions about Indians and buffaloes, etc., and bullances, etc., and so pleasingly did he respond that Pro-fessor Ward sug-gested that he

should go before w. r. cony.

York, not with a formal lecture, but to extituted, and a number of the foreign countries have such banks. They are very popular is England, and in 1883 one in every nine peases in England and Wakes was a customer of the postal savings banks. These banks have been in operational several years, and they have grown in the amount of money deposited right along. The amount deposited in them is somewhere in the vicinity of \$200,000, and they have more than 3,000,000 and while at Ward's house Ned Buntline came along with his play of "Western Life," arguing Cody to take part in it with Texas urging Cody to take part in it with Texas by one of Mr. Gladstone's bills, and a Jack. That was the beginning of his life as small interest is paid. A curious thing in an actor. He brought his family at once to Rochester, and soon after bought a home for them here. The death of his little boy. Kit Carson, was less noted by the community generally than it would be to-day, for "Buffalo Bill" then passed through our streets like a stranger, unless discovered and heralded by the small boy. Even now that he is famed, and one of the most suc-cessful men of the lime a great majority of cessful men of the time, a great majority of the Rochesterese are surprised to learn that his name may be found in the directories of 1872 and 1873, if not later-"William F.

He carried with him when he went to England on the visit which has been concluded so successfully several large stuffed buffaloes, which were prepared at Ward's Natural Sci-ence establishment. Possibly it would add something to the buffaloes in the collections of many foreign as well as home museums if it were known that they were brought down by the rifle of Buffalo Bill.

There is but one opinion concerning the man by those who know him best. The flower of England's chivalry do well to adhim; he is chivalry itself; genuine,

His success in London was the evolution of his success on the plains. There was nothing phenomenal about it. He has earned it by good, hard, honest work—when work gave him scanty comforts and few, if any, luxuries. When he arrived in London with his Wild West show he must have had some 200 influential friends there, Englishmen of wealth and position many of them, who re-membered their faithful guide and hunter on the plains. They believed in him, and so could believe in his Wild West show, and were enthusiastic in giving it what we call
"a good send off." It was hard for the Eng-"a good send off." It was hard for the English public to believe that it was a private enterprise and not a national undertaking. When had England ever seen an "exhibition" ready for opening on the day specified, complete in every essential detail? And when had it witnessed anything like the transplanting of genuine Indians, cowboys, Mexican vaqueros, frontier girls and "buck jumpers" right into London itself? The fact that the genuine Arapaboes wore "tights" was not concealed. The absence of pretention—the key note of Cody's character—was the the key note of Cody's character-was the

characteristic of his show in England. The man's executive ability is wonderful. Executive ability is one of his peculiar gifts, and he had a school for its training in Nebraska. It must be remembered how much be was associated with army men of a superior grade and the advantages of his aship with cultivated travelers. That association was an important offset to comradeship with cowboys and his intimate acquaintance with roughs and redskins.

From London Cody intended going around give performances, showing how the Pony Express carried the news of Abraham Lincoln's election, and how the Deadwood coach was often surrounded by redskins, and what the massacre of frontier settlers was like. Wattles is."
"You'm," replied Tommy. "He expects to What a spectacle all that would have been for Asiatics, and who but a typical American. a genuine son of the west, would conceive

Col. Cody is 46 years old. Sixteen years "Here well i remember," said Dumley, as les proadly translated the sword, "the first time that I ever drew that once shining blades"
"Where did you draw it, Dumleys" inlooking after his business there. He does not quired Featherly; "et a raffle?"-New York find the reward of his labor in the shouts that greet his every entrance into the ring, nor does no wear mis neart upon his sleeve great as it is. JANE MARSH PARKER. HON, WILLIAM S. GROESBECK.

Something About a Well Known West

"BUFFALO BILL."

AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER CON-

CERNING WILLIAM F. CODY.

low He Was First Brought Into Promi

nence by the Exertions of Professo

Plains and as a Theatrical Man,

[Special Correspondence.]

that personal fascination which made the correspondents of the London press write of

the man as "sitting his prancing white horse like a centaur," possessing "the courtly manner of a grandee of old Castile" and as

"fulfilling every requirement for a hero of romance." The fact that he is a genuine gen-

tleman by nature and was such when he sup-ported his little family at Fort McPherson

by his meager earnings, and was a good hus-

hardly have been uncensured, largely ex-

Professor Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., the famous natural scientist, had as

much to do with the development of that

success as any one. Perhaps be gave the im-

It was in January of 1872 that a grand buf-

falo hunt was arranged for the Duke Alexis. Professor Ward was honored with an invita-tion, which he received so late he did not

reach the hunting grounds until the hunt was over. Not a bad thing for him, how-

ever, for he found horses and hunters in plenty for the scientific ends he had in view, and then he met Buffalo Bill for the first

time, and the rifle of the expert hunter was at once engaged for an expedition in the in-terests of Ward's Natural Science establish-

a suit of clothing for the traveler. Mrs.

plained his wonderful success.

pulse to the evolution.

and and father when the contrary would

ern Man.
[Special Correspondence.]
CINCINNATI, May 21.—William S. Groe beck is best known in Cincinnati, though he is well known to the whole country. His His Ward, of Bochester-His Life on the of the Queen City when there was no town west of the Alleghanies to dispute the title. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.-Sixteen years The elder Groesbeck used to sit in the old Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati ago last January "Buffalo Bill" was a scout of the western plains. He was about 30 years old and had never been east of the Missurrounded by his family, when Lyman Beecher, the father of the celebrated Beecher family, preached there. William S. Gross-beck was born in New York, but came to Cincinnati with his father when he was very siscippi river. He was a poor man, who seemed to have found his place in the world

syond it.

The young man had every opportunity, for no lack his father was a successful merchant. The ing out among the redskins. Happy were practiced at the bar they if Buffalo Bill assumed the responsibility, and perhaps nothing surprised them more in their strange experience than to find so true a gentleman, a man so honest, trusty and high minded, where the opposite had hardly been out of the order of things. Brave, ready, keen, the perfect confidence he from December, inspired and never betrayed was not less 1857, to March, than the admiration he was sure to excite— 1859, serving on 1859, serving o foreign affairs. He was a member of

Ohio state senate in 1862. Mr. Groesbeck became well known from having been one of President Johnson's counsel during the celebrated impeachment trial of 1808. Mr. Groesbeck was afterward or 1898. Air. Groesbeck was alterward nominated for the presidency by a convention of Liberal Republicans who were disastisfied with Horace Greeley, but the ticket drew no following. In 1878 he was appointed to the International Monetary congress held in Paris. One of his daughters married an English nobleman, Earl Digby.

Mr. Groesbeck is a tall, fine looking man,

who would appear well in any prominent posi-tion in which he might be placed. Had he been appointed to the supreme justiceship of the United States, as was at one time ru-mored probable, he would doubtless have been considered one of the most imposing chief justices who ever sat on the supreme bench. There were several members of the Groes-beck family of Mr. William S. Grossbeck's generation, and all wealthy by inheirtance. A sister married Gen. Hooker, and dying a

few years after their marriage left him the whole of her immense fortune. A brother ended a residence of ten years in New York tragically. He lived at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and was occupied speculating in Wall street. He was a very reticent and a very proud man, and no one knew that he was gradually losing all of his fortune, estimated at \$1,000,000. One day he disappeared, and soon after his body was found floating in the North river. Then it was discovered that, having been made bankrupt, he had committed suicide. It seems that his action, however, came rather from pride than neces-sity, for other members of his family were usely rich and would have supplied any want liberally.

Mr. William S. Groesbeck has always beer

the most prominent member of the family. He is a fine lawyer and estimable man. He would be eligible for a position of prominence in Washington by reason of his inde-pendence through his fortune. M. A. F.

When Your Subscription Expires. If a subscriber does not want to renew, b as only to do one of two very simple things He may send a postal card to the publishers, saying simply, "Stop my paper," and there is an end of the matter; or he may refuse to take the paper from the postoffice. In the latter case, the postmaster is required by law to notify the publisher that his paper adlaw to notify the publisher that his paper ad-dressed to So and So lies unclaimed in his postoffice, because it has been refused by the person to whom it was addressed. It is easy enough for the subscriber to stop his paper, with little or no trouble. If he di with little or no trouble. If he does not notify the publication office, and con-tinues to take the paper from the postoffice, it is fair to assume that he does not want his subscription stoped and that he means to pay for the paper some thing that he can do is to put a stamp or a copy of the paper itself, and return it with out a word of explanation to the publisher Nine times out of ten the publisher does not know where the returned paper comes from, and even if it bears the subscriber's name and address, he is likely to overlook it in the

and address, he is likely to overlook it in the flood of papers that pours into every publication office in the country.

The best way, when a paper is continued beyond the time for which it was ordered, is either to renew the subscription promptly, or to send a postal card ordering the paper stopped. Of course, it is possible to say when you first subscribe that you want the paper stopped at the expiration of subscription, and publishers will always stop a paper at the proper time when so directed.—The

Sickness in Europe. Old Mr. Bently treading the paper)-I see that the king of Spain is sick.
Old Mrs. Bently-Goodness, Joshus, I hope he hasn't got a cancer, too! Bently-No; he's teething.-Nev York Sun.



inson. Robinson-No: 1 left off my flannels thi

norning and caught cold. Brown-That's bad. Robinson-Oh, I don't care anything about the cold, but my wife told me I was leaving them off too soon. - Life.

Some gentlemen were standing on the corner of the street while a funeral processio was passing. Two gamins were also there, and as one of the gentiemen inquired in a the world with his Wild West show, and joking way, "who's dead," one of the boys Jerusalem was on the list of cities where sing out "the nan in the coffin." The Indians, buck jumpers and cowboys were to ertial.-Chicago Heraid.

> An Economical Idea. Mistress-Bridget, why do you break that chunk of ice in two pieces before putting it into the boxt Bridget-Faith, mum, to make it lasht the longer. Two paces will lasht longer than wan, they kape each other cold.—New York

Young Lady to artists - What do you consider the best thing you ever drew, Mr. Artist enhantly:-Oh, an ace to two aces WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS.

How They Would Be Cared for in Case of War. [Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, May 9.-Of late years there have been so many innovations in the equipment of armies that the old methods in vogue dur-ing the American civil war would now seem crude and old fashioned. Any advance in the methods of taking care of the sick and wounded, in this merciful age, must naturally excite a greater interest than a perfection



COOK'S CAR, SANITARY TRAIN.

I have recently made some investigation of the French system of sanitary trains, for use only in time of actual war, of course, but kept in readiness at all times. It is a well known fact that these who die in war from disease are far more numerous than those who die from the bullet, and perhaps 30 per who die from the builet, and perhaps so per cent, of every regiment in active service is on the sick list. In the American war of 1981-65 the ordinary ambulance was all the transportation prepared, especially for the sick. When placed on railroad trains the sick and wounded were accournedated only

as ordinary passengers.
All this is now changed—everywhere but in America. Trains in the French service, and indeed most foreign countries, are fitted up especially for the sick. A wounded sol-dier of France, in case of war, need now

dier of France, in case of war, need now have to endure the agony of being carried in an ambulance over rough roads only just far enough to get him to the railroad. He is placed in a berth on a car, which moves over smooth rails, with a surgeon in attendance, and proper food is given him.

In the cooking car there is a stove, with botler for hot water, ovens and general cooking utensila. The uniform for cooks is white trousers and blue blouses, both of linen. There is a cupboard and a coffee mill fastened to the wall. The water is let in from the outside by a pipe for the purpose, and the outside by a pipe for the purpose, and there is a drain for conveying off the waste. There is, besides the hospital and cooking cars, a dispensary car attached to each san-itary train, and everything that humanity can suggest or science devise to lessen the sufferings of the wounded men is provided. One of the causes of disease in the army is that the soldier is so often obliged to sleep without shelter. The name of bivouge has a ine military sound, but it is to be dreaded more than any of war's terrors. The soldier after having marched or fought all day, or both, having no tent, is obliged to hover around a camp fire—if there is fuel—and if it rains, must be in a continued state of wet-



THE BIVOUAC. ting and drying. Nothing will produc disease so quick as that, and it is apparent that he who shall produce such invention will enable soldiers to avoid the sudde changes of the bivouac will confer upon hu manity almost as great a boon as the in entor of the sanitary train. L. C. R.

A Lesson in Charity.

My friend, "Old Moppy," is a cripple. He carns a modest living by making cloth mops (that is also the way in which he carned his nickname) and taking them round on a donkey barrow to the different small shops he sup-plies. One Saturday last winter, Moppy, as the result of a hard week's work, had exactly three shillings and sixpence left. With that he had to cater for himself, his wife, his family and the donkey. On Sunday, I need hardly say, the menu of his dinner was not hardy say, the menu of his dinner was not at an elaborate character. There was something to eat, but not much. Just as the family were sitting down (the donkey did lipst join the party, having dined at an earlier hour), old Moppy heard a child crying piteously in an adjoining apartment. He because he are the sate that the sate of the sate o teously in an adjoining apartment. He ent, in a neighborly way, to ask what was went, in a neighborly way, to ask what was the matter, and discovered, in a bare and fireless room, a man, his wife and two little children. The children were crying for food. The parents had none to give them. The family were starving.

Thereupon old Moppy returned to his own apartment, took his Sunday dinner off the table and carried it into the next room and care. It to his less fortunate residence.

gave it to his less fortunate neighbors. Moppy, his boys and his wife had some dry Moppy, his boys and his wife had some dry bread and some cold water, and then went to sleep so as not to feel hungry. There must have been many a grand dinner on that Sun-day in the great city, but there were none so grand, in she best sense of the word, as old Moppy's. He didn't tell the story; the stary-ing man told it—told, it with grantful tears ing man told it—told it with grateful tears in his eyes.—London Letter in Philadelphia

The best medical writers claim that the occessful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-erritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own actiun, reach all the remote scree and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to ad-mit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Elecmet these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to

It.

The Queen and Crescent Route to the South challenges attention as having the best appointed service of trains and the fastest schedules of the day. The track is in faultiess condition, sleepers and coaches are of elegant pattern, and few stops being made by the Limited Express train after leaving Cincinnati, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining accommodation of the highest standard. The line penetrates the richest mineral and cotton sections, and enroute to New Orleans and Shreveport the phenomenal cities of Chattanooga, Gadshenomenal cities of Chattanooga, Gads

Joseph Patrick, a well-known lady, who, within the past four years has presented her husband with three sets of twins.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Their Business Booming. Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Chas. Ludlow & Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1 Every bottle warranted.

Beace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up. of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and arength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Chas, Ludlow & Co,'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feve Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corus, and all skin cruptions, and positive-ly cures piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Charles Ludiow & Co.

Protection Against "Tame Lightnine The most poculiar invention is one that calls to mind the dangers as well as the advantages of the use of "tame lightning It is a protection against shocks from what are called high tension currents, such as the currents that flow from the telephone wires in our cities. The linemen, lamp trimmers and dynamo tenders, who handle these wires, do so at great risk, and some have been killed. In view of this a Mr P. B. Delaney, of this city, has devised a pair of bracelets and a pair of anklets con nected by flexible cords and arranged to be worn by a lineman in such a way that if he should close a high potential circuit through his hands it is hoped that a can siderable part of the current would be switched off his body away from his vital parts to expend itself by passing out through the skin or some part of the body removed from the vitale Electricians say, however, that there is a question whether the current will not prefer to continue in the man rather than leap out when it met these bracelets, which would offer somewhat higher resistance than the

Good Health and Work.

ter to the flesh .- New York Sun.

auman body Of course, the inventor be lieves that the fluid would prefer the lat-

There are many persons in the world whose only capital is health. They are engaged in work of various kinds, and so long as health lasts they earn a good liv ing They must learn how to avoid ill ness by living in the right way. There are others who have lived wrongly in outh, but have found out their erro time to have a fairly good constitution left These may live to a ripe old age. healthfully, if they only take care. There are still others with everything that riches can give; these must learn to live rightly, too, if they want to be well Plain food, exercise, etc., will enable these to live long, as they are not troubled by the necessity of work so that they may live. Wealth comes not from our in come, but from the amount we save of it. so health comes not from the amount we have to go on with, but from the amount

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE.

estuen -Dr. Allison

which waste our strength and give us no

ufferings Intense - Head Hearly Raw Body Covered with Sores-Cured by the Guticura Remedies

Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. Strayss & Bauner. Menree. N. C.:

Dear Six-About two menhs age, on your
recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura
Reselvent, one box Cuticura Salva, and one
oake of Cuticura Seap. for my sea, aged thirteen years, who has been a micted with exzemafor a long time, and I am pleased to say that
I believe the remedies have cured him. His
sufferings were intense, his head being nearly
raw, his ears being gene except the gristle,
and his body was covered with sores. His
condition was frightful to behold. The sores
have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy,
eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is
working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable care, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or
any of my neighbors
MM. S. STEPHENSON.

Winchester P. O., Union Ce., N. C.

Moyrou, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

Winchester F. G., Union Ce., N. C.,

Moyaou, N. C., Oct. 28, 1887.

The Potter Drug and Chemical Ce.:

Gentlemen—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson, of this county, brought his son to town today te let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter te you some time ago. To look at the boy now, eas would suppose that there had never been asything the matter with him.—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter,—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies, and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies he best in the market, and shall do all we can te promote their sale.

Yours truly.

romote their sale. Yours truly,
bTEVENS & BRUNER,
Druggista and Pharmaci

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it, externally, and Cuti-cura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, inter-nally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to serofula.

Sold everywhere, Price, Cutteurs, 50c; Seap 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 43 Send for "Bow to Cure "kin Diseases," 54 pages, 56 illustrations, and 100 testimonials

PIMPLES, black heads, red. rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cutleurs

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharge from the eyes and ness, the painful inflammation extending to the threat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing cheking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches. how familiar these symptoms are to thousand who suffer periodically from head colds or is

whe saffer periodically from head coids or isfluenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact
that a single application of Sanford's Radical
Cure for Catarrh will afferd Instantaneous
relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple
Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this
remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the
breathing is obstructed by cheking, putrid
mucous accumulations, the hearing affected,
smell and tasts gone, throat ulcerated and
hacking count, gradually fastesing itself
upon the debilitated system. Then it is that
the marvelous carative power of Sanford's
Radical Cure manifects itself in instantaneous
and grateful relief. Care begins from from the
first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.
Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal
Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler; price SL.
Petter Drug & Chemical Go., Sesten.

Petter Drug & Chemical Co., Sesten. Pains and Weaknesses

OF FEMALES

phenomenal cities of Chattanooga, Gadsden, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa are passed.

A journey south, via Queen and Crescent Route, is recommended.

Walker county, in Georgia, bossts of many other things, but not least of Mrs.

Joseph Patrick, a well-known lady, who, within the past four years has presented ber husband with three sets of twins.

Instantly relieved by the Curicua.

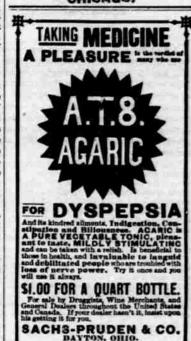
Akvi-Plix Plasvan, a new mest agreeable, instantaneous and infellebe pair willing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Paine and Waknesses. Warranted vastiy weaknesses were compounded. At all druggists, but not least of Mrs.

Joseph Patrick, a well-known lady, who, within the past four years has presented ber husband with three sets of twins.



FLOATING SOAP THE CHIEF

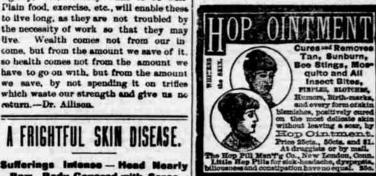
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Scap-sand 10 cents for sample cake to the makers, JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,



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SACHS-PRUDEN'S GINGER
ALE is known the world over.

\$600to\$2.000 J. WORTH SOLE M'F'R, 1710 F'HELIN AVE. ST. LOUIS, MO



Disease and kindred w WM. T. LINDLEY & CO.,

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We have sold Big & for Mrd only by the We have years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill. MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE BEST IN THE



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PRERLESS DYES: They will dre everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. 40 colors, They have no equal for Strength. Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by V. 4 S. Coblentz, 167 West Main street; Adam Schmidt. 39 West Main street. Springfield, Ohlo.



Tarrant's Seftzer Aperient. Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., ferred who can furnish their own horses give their whole time to the business. Sy moments may be profitably employed a A few vacancies in towns and cities. B Jourson & Co., 1000 Main street, Richmond.

